

North Carolina
TOBACCO REPORT
1956-1957



THE BULLETIN
of the
North Carolina Department of Agriculture

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

NORTH CAROLINA
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FOREWORD

This eighth annual issue of the TOBACCO REPORT has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Branch of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, for much of the statistical data contained herein.

This issue of THE BULLETIN is dedicated to agricultural engineering research workers, farm machinery manufacturers and all others who have contributed to mechanization in the production of flue-cured tobacco. This crop requires 480 man-hours of labor to the acre, and mechanization plays an important part not only in reducing production costs, but in offsetting the current scarcity of farm labor.



Commissioner of Agriculture.

For free distribution by the Tobacco Section, Markets Division,
North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

CORRECTION

North Carolina Tobacco Report, 1956-57
The Bulletin
of the
North Carolina Department of Agriculture
No. 147

The fourth paragraph on page 5 should read as follows:

"Cigarette smoking appears to have returned to about normal for the population. Consumption in 1956 was three percent above 1955. However, it took only 1,200 million pounds of tobacco to make the 425 billion cigarettes consumed in 1956, compared with 1,202.3 million pounds used in 412 billion cigarettes consumed in 1955. If tobacco had been used at the same rate per thousand cigarettes in 1956 as was used in 1955, about 35 million more pounds would have gone into cigarettes last year. The reduction in use of tobacco per thousand cigarettes is substantially accounted for by the shift from non-filter brands to filter brands, and by the reduction in length of some major brands by five millimeters."

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Tobacco Outlook For 1957

The situation facing tobacco growers in 1957 has been building up for the past five years. First there was the health scare in late 1952, when cigarette sales declined for the first time in 20 years. Resulting from this has been a steadily growing consumer preference for filter-tip cigarettes, which contain less tobacco than regular cigarettes and require more of the heavy, aromatic varieties. In the meantime, tobacco growers have been planting high-yielding varieties designed to produce tobacco of mild flavor with low nicotine content, which until recently were in highest demand. The latest development has been a change in manufacturing processes which permit full utilization of the tobacco leaf.

When cigarette consumption began to fall off rapidly early in 1953, after reaching an all-time high of 435 billion in 1952, some manufacturers introduced filter-tip cigarettes in an effort to recapture the market. While filter-tips represented only three per cent of the cigarettes sold in 1953, they have gained in popularity each year since, until today they are used by 30 per cent of American smokers. The switch to new types of cigarettes set in motion a chain of reactions the full effect of which has not yet been felt by the industry.

Of all the changes that have taken place, however, the reconstituting of tobacco will probably have the most lasting effect on our tobacco economy. This process makes it possible to use the whole tobacco leaf. Formerly tobacco used in cigarettes was stemmed, the mid rib removed and thrown away or used in by-products. This amounted to about 20 percent of the entire weight of the tobacco bought by manufacturers. Now the stems and scraps are ground and mixed with an additive, rolled into a sheet, shredded and used along with leaf tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes. If this process is used by all manufacturers, the amount of leaf bought for cigarettes will be further reduced.

Cigarette smoking appears to have returned to about normal for the population. Consumption in 1956 was three percent above 1955, totaling 425 billion cigarettes. But it took about 35 million less pounds of tobacco to manufacture these 425 billion cigarettes than it did to make 412 billion in 1955.

On January 1 the supply of flue-cured tobacco had reached more than 3½ billion pounds—a record total — enough to last three years. This compares with normal stocks of 2½ years, and will have a depressing effect on the market in 1957 and a few years beyond.

On January 1, 1957, the Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation held 673 million pounds, and some of these surplus stocks consist of pale, slick, low-nicotine tobacco. This fact, plus the export demand for heavier tobacco with flavor and aroma, has caused the U. S. Department of Agriculture to announce that three of the most popular varieties of leaf planted last season—139, 140 and 244—will be supported at half the 90 percent support price in 1957.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a 20 percent cut in tobacco acreage for 1957. The allotment for the 1957 season allows

712,000 acres to be planted without penalty. The flue-cured price support program will be altered to discourage the planting of varieties of tobacco considered undesirable under the present buying conditions. Price support rates for individual grades of all flue-cured varieties will be adjusted to reflect current demand patterns. This is designed to encourage growers to follow cultural practices that will result in a larger percentage of the crop having desirable flavor and aroma.

It is expected that not more than five percent of the crop will be planted with high yielding seed. Therefore, with a lower yield per acre (about 1,450 pounds) the 1957 production should amount to about one billion pounds, or about 150 million less than domestic and export uses.

The manufacturers of cigarettes use about 90 percent of the flue-cured crop. A gradual uptrend in the consumption of cigarettes is expected to continue in the year ahead. The continued high levels of employment and personal income are favorable factors. The popularity of filter tips is still growing and these are expected to reach 40 percent of the domestic market during the year.

Pipe tobacco has been using about 40 million pounds of flue-cured yearly. The use of this type of tobacco will continue to decline so long as individual incomes remain high, as other forms of smoking are preferred in place of the pipe or the more economical "roll your own" cigarette.

With the exceptions mentioned above, the 1957 crop of flue-cured will be supported at 90 percent of parity. There will be only a slight change in the base price for calculating flue-cured parity. If the parity index remains as at this time, the 90 percent support should be slightly above the 48.9 cents per pound in effect during 1956.



Some growers report that irrigation is worth \$200 per acre during dry years.



Careful handling from farm to market means a better price on the warehouse floor.

Taking a longer view of the tobacco picture, the outlook is a little brighter. Between the years 1957 and 1960 the population becoming of smoking age will increase by about five percent. Therefore, it can be assumed that cigarette consumption will continue to rise. However, the amount of tobacco used by manufacturers will not necessarily increase in the same proportion. This depends upon how extensively the recently developed reconstituting process is used by manufacturers. In general tobacco consumption can be expected to increase as the population grows, if economic conditions remain good.

On the average, foreign buyers have bought about one-third of the flue-cured tobacco raised in this country. Whether we can hold our foreign buyers depends entirely on our growers. If we continue to produce pale, slick, low nicotine tobacco, we can expect to lose more of our foreign markets. However, if growers will return to the production of high quality tobacco with flavor and aroma, there is little doubt that we can continue to supply the foreign markets.

The time has come for our growers to look into the future and forego immediate gains for future progress. They must produce tobacco which meets the trend of consumer preference in both export and domestic trade.

International Flue Cured Tobacco Trends

Tobacco has been an important commodity in international trade for more than 300 years, beginning on a commercial scale with the English Colony at Jamestown in the early 1600's. Increase in world trade of tobacco since Colonial days has been gradual. However, there have been pronounced shifts in markets as to types of tobacco entering world trade and sources of supply.

World Production of Flue Cured

In the year 1856 an accident in curing tobacco on the farm of Elisha Slade, in Caswell County, North Carolina, was responsible for the beginning of flue cured tobacco. Today flue cured tobacco is being grown in many countries around the world.

For many years the United States was the only producer of flue cured tobacco, and it was not until the early 1900's that any noticeable amounts of flue cured tobacco were grown in foreign countries. During the 1920's the United States was producing about 90 percent of the world production, but during the middle 1930's the U. S. production dropped to about two-thirds of world production. From the mid 1930's until around 1950 the United States increased its production of flue cured at about the same rate as foreign countries. Therefore, the U. S. maintained about two-thirds of world production during those years, as shown in Table I.

Table I

United States and World Production Flue Cured (Four Year Periods — 1926 - 1955)

Year	World Production	U. S. Production	U. S. Prod. as % of World Prod.
1926	692,199,000	560,072,000	80.9%
1927	789,338,000	718,789,000	91.0
1928	807,170,000	739,099,000	90.1
1929	825,768,000	750,012,000	90.8
1936	1,038,886,000	682,850,000	65.7
1937	1,297,635,000	866,302,000	66.7
1938	1,129,867,000	785,731,000	69.5
1939	1,571,332,000	1,170,910,000	75.1
1946	1,833,000,000	1,352,024,000	73.7
1947	1,877,000,000	1,317,466,000	70.2
1948	1,815,000,000	1,089,584,000	60.0
1949	1,750,000,000	1,114,508,000	63.7
1952	2,258,670,000	1,365,341,000	60.4
1953	2,209,903,000	1,272,200,000	57.5
1954	2,502,862,000	1,314,407,000	52.5
1955	2,726,006,000	1,483,045,000	54.5

By 1954, the U. S. production of flue cured had dropped to 52.5 percent of world production, but some of that loss was regained in 1955 due to increased yields in the U. S.

It should be noted on Chart I that the production of flue cured tobacco in foreign countries has been fairly stable since 1954, with the exception of Japan, which has shown a steady increase in production since the end of World War II. Therefore, most of the increase in world production of flue cured tobacco during the last three or four years has been due to increased yields in the United States.

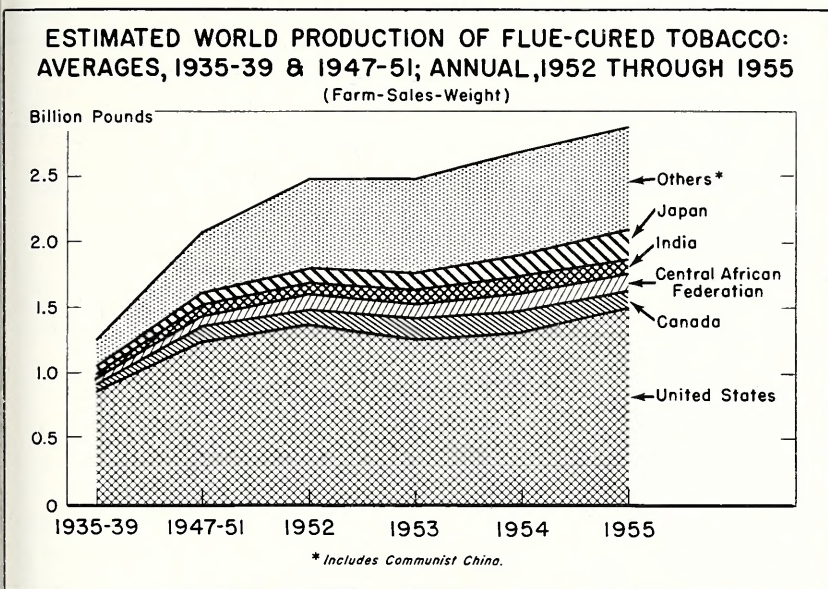


Chart I

World Trade in Flue Cured

Free world export trade in unmanufactured flue cured tobacco during the calendar year 1955 was the largest on record, totaling 693 million pounds dry weight (776 million lbs. farm sale weight). United States exports of flue cured tobacco during the calendar year 1955 amounted to 455 million pounds dry weight (510 million lbs. farm sale weight). Thus, the U. S. exports of flue cured in 1955 accounted for 66 percent of the free world trade in flue cured tobacco.

The leading free world exporters of flue cured, other than the United States, are the Central African Federation (which includes Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), India and Canada. A comparison of free world exports of flue cured over a period of years is illustrated in Chart II. It can be seen from this chart that our biggest competitors in

the world market for flue cured tobacco are Africa, India and Canada. Within these competing countries, the only ones showing any substantial increase in exports from 1954 to 1955 were the United States, which showed an increase in 1955 of 80 million pounds; Canada, which showed an increase of 15 million pounds; and India, which had an increase in exports of 10 million pounds in 1955. The Rhodesias and Nyasaland showed a decrease of about two million pounds in exports.

It should be remembered that the flue cured tobacco grown in foreign countries is relatively neutral and lacking in flavor and aroma. Therefore, as long as the United States continues to produce an aromatic type of flue cured tobacco, which cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world, we will continue to supply the largest share of the free world market for flue cured tobacco.

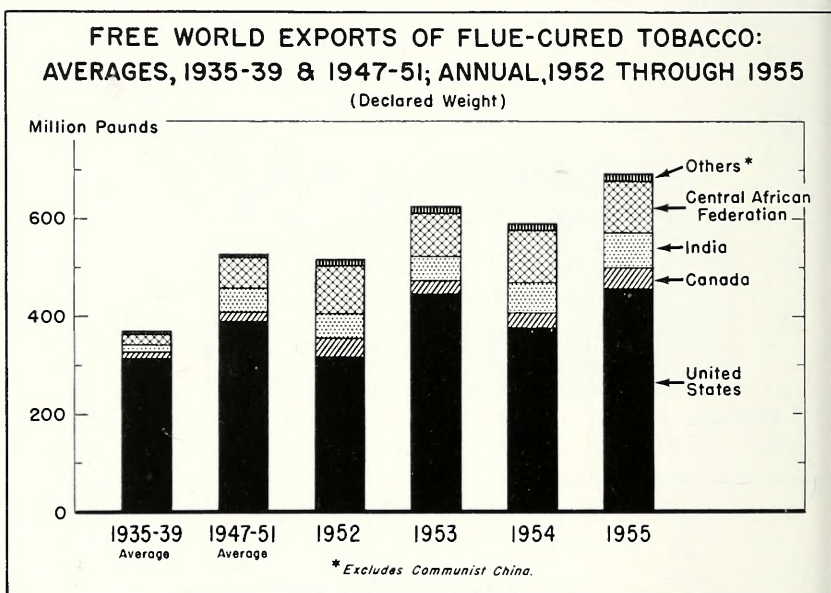


Chart II

U. S. Domestic and Export Trade

The U. S. flue cured tobacco farmer, who is depending upon the U. S. domestic and export trade for a sound economic backing, has seen radical changes come over the market during the last few years. This is especially true in the domestic market, where the consumer preference for filter tip cigarettes caused a shift in company buying patterns from the thinner, milder grades to the heavier, more aromatic grades. This change puts domestic buyers in direct competition with export buyers, which has caused a sharp increase in price on some of the export grades.

The filter tip has not only changed the buying pattern, but it has reduced domestic demand for flue cured tobacco. First, the filter plug displaces a large quantity of tobacco. Next, the advent of the filter cigarette has made it possible for companies to use a "synthetic tobacco" made principally from stems and scrap that was considered a waste or by-product only a few years ago. This permits the manufacturers to make more cigarettes out of fewer pounds of tobacco, which accounts in part for the continuous drop in domestic use of flue cured. In 1952, filter cigarettes represented only 1.3 per cent of total cigarette production, while in 1956, 30 per cent of the cigarettes manufactured were filters. This drop in domestic disappearance is shown in Table II. Thus, the U. S. domestic use of flue cured tobacco, when compared with world production, is dropping further behind each year, while the number of cigarettes being manufactured and consumed in the U. S. is increasing each year.

Table II
U. S. Domestic Use and Export Trends as Percentage
of World Production
(July - June Market Year)

Year	Domestic Use	Exports	Domestic Use as % of World Prod.	Exports as % of World Prod.
1926	154,000,000	288,671,000	22.2	41.7
1927	189,000,000	328,924,000	23.8	41.7
1928	202,000,000	413,949,000	25.0	51.3
1929	201,000,000	429,942,000	24.3	52.1
1936	268,000,000	302,640,000	25.7	29.1
1937	279,000,000	361,919,000	21.5	27.9
1938	285,000,000	362,501,000	25.3	32.1
1939	418,000,000	252,208,000	26.6	16.1
1946	659,000,000	553,000,000	35.9	30.2
1947	695,000,000	359,000,000	36.9	19.1
1948	720,000,000	382,000,000	39.6	21.1
1949	729,000,000	439,000,000	41.1	25.1
1952	828,000,000	416,000,000	36.6	18.4
1953	778,000,000	431,000,000	35.2	19.5
1954	744,000,000	429,000,000	29.7	17.1
1955	728,000,000	553,500,000	27.0	20.2

The U. S. exports of flue cured tobacco during the same period from 1952 through 1955 have shown a more favorable trend. According to data in Table II, exports have shown an upward trend during this period, reaching a record level in 1955 of 553.5 million pounds. Table II shows that the ratio of U. S. exports to world production increased from 18.4 percent in 1952 to 20.2 percent in 1955, which is an indication that U. S. exports increased at a more rapid rate than world production.

During the past ten years, or since the end of World War II, there has been a great deal of shifting in world market for flue cured tobacco. In these shifts the United States lost some of its market in dollar-short areas such as the United Kingdom, but enough new markets were developed during this period to more than off-set the losses that occurred in some of the older markets. Thus, the statistical data in Table II indicates that the U. S. flue cured tobacco grower is suffering more at present from the weakening demand in the domestic market.

Acreage-Poundage Plan

Efforts will be made at this Session of Congress to change the control program from a straight acreage basis to a combined acreage-poundage system which would be self-adjusting from year to year.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture officials and some farm organizations are leaning strongly toward the acreage-poundage proposal. However it will take action by Congress and a two-thirds approval by growers in a referendum to put the plan into effect.

In appraising the plan growers should weigh the following suggested advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages that have been suggested:

1. Makes possible a sound price support program.
2. Provides for more effective and enforceable controls.
3. Protects the relative position of cooperating growers.
4. Allows for balancing good crop years against poor.
5. Allows for adjustments in management on the farm.
6. Improves administration in that it provides a check on the farm and at the market.
7. Retains elements of acreage control as presently understood.

Disadvantages of the plan that have been suggested:

1. Increases administrative problems and costs.
2. Possibly reduces the export types of tobacco when lower grades do not move to market.
3. Complicates, to a certain extent, the landlord-tenant relationship.
4. Requires the warehouseman to use more care in handling marketing cards.

State Summary 1956 - 1957

North Carolina flue cured tobacco growers experienced another drop in the average price paid for the 1956 crop, but new record yields per acre helped to boost the total value of the crop.

Burley growers found a much stronger market for their 1956 crop, setting new high records in average prices and value per acre which gave burley growers their best season on record.

During the 1956 season, the usual 44 flue cured markets operated in North Carolina with total producer sales of 938,279,677 pounds, returning flue cured growers a sum of \$486,106,100. This is a season average of \$51.81. In 1955 producer sales amounted to 961,088,374 pounds, selling for \$512,108,896, and averaging \$53.28 per hundred. There was a total drop in poundage sales in 1956 of 22,808,697 pounds and a drop in value of \$26,002,796 as compared with 1955.

Type 13—The 1956 marketing season started in North Carolina on August 3, with the opening of the eight North Carolina Border Belt Markets. The 1956 crop compared very favorably in quality with the good 1955 crop, except for the first two primings which contained a large quantity of dead tobacco due to the rank growth on the 1956 crop. Prices were generally stronger on most grades of leaf, smoking leaf and nondescript, with increases ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00 above the prices paid in 1955. Most cutter, lug and priming grades averaged from \$1.00 to \$6.00 lower than the year before.

Producer sales on the North Carolina Border Markets reached 156,397,606 pounds for the season, selling for \$85,951,098, which is a season average of \$54.96 per hundred. This is slightly higher than the average of \$54.11 received in 1955 when growers sold 168,431,765 pounds for \$91,141,060. Thus the growers in this belt sold 12,034,159 pounds less tobacco in 1956 which caused a drop in value of \$5,189,962 compared with 1955. Markets began closing in this belt during the latter part of September, but final sales were held on October 18 for a season of 53 sale days compared with 55 days in 1955.

Type 12—The 17 Eastern Belt Markets opened for the 1956 season on August 23. The gross sales on Eastern Markets were only four percent less than last year despite a 11 percent reduction in acreage. This was due to the record yield of 1,750 pounds per acre. Average prices by grades showed a few more losses than gains when compared with 1955, but most leaf, smoking leaf and non-descript showed increases from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred. A majority of the cutter, lug and priming grades showed declines ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred.

Season producer sales amounted to 477,816,430 pounds, returning growers \$247,654,045, and averaging \$51.83 per hundred. This is only 19,846,070 pounds short of the record sales in 1955 of 497,662,500 pounds. The value of the 1956 crop was \$15,766,841 less than the

\$263,420,886 received for the 1955 crop, which averaged \$52.93 per hundred. The Eastern Belt held final sales on November 20 after operating through 62 sale days, as compared to 64 sale days in 1955.

Type 11 B—The 10 Middle Belt Markets held the first sales of the season on September 10. This is the latest opening date for the Middle Belt since 1947. The quality of the crop was not as good as in 1955, due to a larger amount of undesirable tobacco. There was a general decrease in average prices by grades from the previous season. Most of the losses ranged from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hundred. However, a few of the leaf and smoking leaf grades did show advances of \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Growers in this belt received \$87,289,095 for the 166,773,328 pounds sold during the season, for an average of \$52.34 per hundred. In 1955 these growers received \$83,628,538 for 157,913,754 pounds of tobacco, averaging \$52.96. Thus, the 1956 producer sales showed an increase of 8,859,574 pounds and the value of the crop showed an increase of \$3,660,557 over the previous season. Sales in the Middle Belt ended on December 7, extending over a period of 61 sale days compared with 64 days in 1955.

Type 11 A—Auction sales began on the nine Old Belt Markets in North Carolina on September 24. The quality of the 1956 crop was considerably lower than that of the previous year, and a majority of the grade prices also showed declines ranging chiefly from \$1.00 to \$4.00 below the 1955 level. However, there were price increases of \$1.00 to \$2.00 on several smoking leaf and non-descript grades, but increases were off-set by losses on other grades.

Producer sales on North Carolina Old Belt Markets reached 137,292,313 pounds for the season, returning the growers \$65,211,862, which is a season average of \$47.50 per hundred. The 1955 season average was \$53.92 for 137,080,355 pounds of tobacco, which returned growers \$73,918,410. The North Carolina Old Belt Markets completed sales for the season on December 19, with the exception of a clean-up sale in January at Reidsville and Winston-Salem.

Type 31—North Carolina Burley Markets at Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson started 1956-57 auction sales on November 27, which is one of the earliest opening dates on record. The general quality of the 1956 crop was inferior to the 1955 crop, but unprecedented high prices pushed the market average to an all-time record high. The average prices paid for practically all grades increased \$1.00 to \$21.00 per hundred as compared with the previous year. The amount of tobacco going under Government loan dropped to slightly more than one percent.

Burley growers sold 15,405,060 pounds on North Carolina Markets during the season, for a return of \$9,527,243, which gave them a new record average of \$61.84 per hundred pounds. The previous high average was made in 1955 when growers averaged \$57.15 per hundred for 16,302,836 pounds, which paid them a sum of \$9,316,363. North Carolina Burley Markets held final sales on January 9, 1957, covering 25 sale days compared with 28 during the previous season.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1956 - 1957

1956 - 1957 SEASON				1955 - 1956 SEASON	
Producers Sales Pounds	Producers Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds
BORDER BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 13					
Chadbourn	10,387,070	\$56.59	771,054	11,158,124	\$56.19
Clarkton	7,607,174	53.31	967,130	8,574,304	52.41
Fair Bluff	7,722,582	55.30	623,754	8,346,336	54.71
Fairmont	43,303,914	55.44	5,348,256	48,652,170	54.63
Fayetteville	6,916,738	51.61	579,002	7,495,740	50.79
Lumberton	32,689,984	54.40	3,182,622	35,872,606	53.92
Tabor City	10,181,556	56.08	659,234	10,840,790	55.68
Whiteville	37,588,588	54.99	3,338,746	40,927,334	54.57
TOTAL	156,397,606	54.96	15,496,798	171,867,404	54.37
EASTERN BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 12					
Ashokle	13,234,728	51.15	904,740	14,139,468	50.75
Clinton	12,172,290	53.11	551,072	12,723,362	52.79
Dunn	9,104,962	52.36	668,226	9,773,188	51.90
Farmville	25,620,020	51.39	1,236,132	26,856,152	51.01
Goldsboro	14,770,778	52.23	867,540	15,638,318	51.93
Greenville	66,795,888	51.17	3,715,536	70,511,424	50.83
Kinston	69,618,902	51.51	5,271,878	74,890,780	51.07
Robersonville	12,894,156	52.35	897,790	13,791,946	51.98
Rocky Mount	69,546,785	51.60	4,261,022	73,807,807	51.12
Smithfield	25,362,324	51.68	1,982,812	27,345,136	51.38
Tarboro	16,490,540	52.53	571,104	17,061,644	52.11
Wallace	15,278,792	54.35	844,452	16,123,244	53.83
Washington	14,026,390	51.24	406,166	14,432,556	51.09
Wendell	13,079,148	51.90	1,103,520	14,182,668	51.48
Williamston	9,638,253	50.33	318,549	9,956,802	50.18
Windsor	52,932,326	49.99	4,447,447	57,379,773	49.96
TOTAL	1,000,000,000	50.00	100,000,000	1,100,000,000	50.00

MIDDLE BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	5,137,136	\$48.51	613,782	5,750,918	\$47.87	6,533,044	\$49.71
Carthage	5,737,918	51.97	327,128	6,065,046	51.56	5,930,210	51.95
Durham	46,861,606	53.37	3,859,172	50,720,778	52.91	43,107,072	52.83
Ellerbe	4,200,074	47.74	248,962	4,449,036	47.31	4,611,950	50.41
Fuquay-Varina	28,714,086	55.38	2,811,590	31,525,676	54.52	29,418,660	53.49
Henderson	22,006,224	50.52	1,022,544	23,028,768	50.12	25,827,436	52.56
Louisburg	9,800,848	50.70	245,902	10,046,750	50.56	9,275,662	50.96
Oxford	25,625,006	51.84	2,332,560	27,957,566	51.42	24,452,562	52.19
Sanford	7,592,480	52.59	769,278	8,361,758	52.20	10,230,456	52.04
Warrenton	11,097,950	49.91	389,070	11,487,020	49.71	11,052,759	51.35
TOTAL	166,773,328	52.34	12,619,988	179,393,316	51.89	170,439,811	52.35

OLD BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	13,604,144	49.50	1,901,688	15,505,832	49.75	12,723,452	53.66
Greensboro	9,313,488	45.30	1,025,824	10,339,312	44.94	10,116,366	51.83
Madison	9,084,164	46.43	957,112	10,041,276	46.15	10,578,596	53.01
Mebane	4,534,832	48.94	424,396	4,959,228	48.54	4,152,046	51.10
Mt. Airy	10,517,232	47.15	1,309,020	11,826,252	47.22	14,504,758	54.19
Reidsville	12,814,984	47.59	1,371,196	14,186,180	47.22	12,582,988	53.27
Roxboro	8,677,825	50.07	962,132	9,639,957	49.89	10,055,657	52.48
Stoneville	6,862,388	47.66	765,008	7,627,396	47.40	8,671,688	54.03
Winston-Salem	61,883,256	47.10	6,637,022	68,520,278	46.74	68,591,180	53.65
TOTAL	137,292,313	47.50	15,353,398	152,645,711	47.25	151,976,731	53.38
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	938,279,677	51.81	73,827,337	1,012,107,014	51.40	1,032,096,159	52.67

BURLEY BELT — LIGHT AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	9,162,094	62.30	1,396,600	10,558,694	62.13	10,235,878	57.18
Boone	2,455,990	61.73	399,002	2,854,992	61.43	2,839,822	56.35
West Jefferson	3,786,976	60.83	414,064	4,201,040	60.49	5,001,872	56.74
TOTAL	15,405,060	61.84	2,209,666	17,614,726	61.62	18,077,572	56.93
TOTAL ALL BELTS	953,684,737	51.98	76,037,003	1,029,721,740	51.58	1,050,173,731	52.74

Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales — 1956-1957

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Avg. Price	Percentage Resales
Border Belt				
Dealer	5,944,010	\$2,521,868	\$42.38	3.5
Warehouse	9,525,788	4,966,100	52.13	5.5
Eastern Belt				
Dealer	10,794,042	4,445,841	41.19	2.1
Warehouse	19,590,111	9,448,114	48.23	3.9
Middle Belt				
Dealer	5,996,924	2,587,696	43.15	3.3
Warehouse	6,623,064	3,208,570	48.45	3.7
Old Belt				
Dealer	6,619,444	2,842,048	42.93	4.3
Warehouse	8,733,954	4,077,301	46.68	5.7
Burley Belt				
Dealer	314,998	182,756	58.02	1.8
Warehouse	1,894,668	1,144,935	60.43	10.8

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco By States — 1956

State	PRODUCER SALES		GROSS SALES	
	Pounds	Avg. Price	Pounds	Avg. Price
North Carolina	938,279,677	\$51.81	1,012,107,014	\$51.40
Virginia	169,754,657	52.42	180,128,307	52.19
South Carolina	146,170,679	52.36	160,731,708	51.85
Georgia	149,486,851	48.46	162,598,886	47.95
Florida	17,921,736	48.70	20,510,149	48.50
TOTALS	1,421,613,600	\$51.55	1,536,076,064	\$51.14

Stabilization Receipts By Belts — 1956

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (Pounds)	Stabilization Receipts (Lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Rec'd.
Old Belt	11A	307,046,970	64,827,172	21.1
Middle Belt	11B	166,773,328	50,635,941	30.4
Eastern Belt	12	477,816,430	128,057,566	26.8
Border Belt	13	302,568,285	62,810,719	20.8
Georgia-Florida Belt	14	167,408,587	13,546,683	8.1
TOTALS	11-14	1,421,613,600	319,878,081	22.5

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops 1919-1956*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956**	580,000	1,641	951,580	493,690	51.90

* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service.

** Preliminary for 1956.

North Carolina Burley Crops-1928-1956*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956**	9,800	1,800	17,640	10,902	61.80

* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service.

** Estimate of Division of Markets based on Producer's sales.

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments—1957

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alexander	954	1,382.45	50
Anson	260	392.80	61
Beaufort	2,641	9,498.96	21
Bertie	1,881	5,664.09	32
Bladen	3,665	7,388.18	28
Brunswick	1,880	3,274.19	42
Cabarrus	1	.03	72
Caldwell	268	475.23	59
Camden	2	4.66	66
Carteret	427	1,342.21	51
Caswell	1,960	9,111.57	23
Catawba	4	5.29	65
Chatham	1,129	2,910.16	46
Chowan	200	541.82	58
Cleveland	5	.35	70
Columbus	5,420	16,313.25	7
Craven	1,890	8,456.48	24
Cumberland	2,499	5,206.60	34
Dare	1	.07	71
Davidson	1,729	3,254.91	43
Davie	838	1,171.90	53
Duplin	4,987	15,417.18	8
Durham	1,053	3,861.55	39
Edgecombe	1,633	11,394.88	16
Forsyth	2,207	4,898.60	35
Franklin	2,904	11,346.39	18
Gaston	1	4.59	67
Gates	128	266.06	62
Granville	2,145	13,223.60	13
Greene	1,230	11,938.57	15
Guilford	3,183	9,110.38	22
Halifax	2,293	5,848.33	31
Harnett	3,973	14,470.96	10
Hertford	1,052	3,210.96	45
Hoke	1,011	2,831.78	47
Iredell	801	1,209.95	52

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments—1957—Cont'd.

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Johnston	5,893	22,425.45	2
Jones	939	5,371.02	33
Lee	1,346	4,069.62	38
Lenoir	1,931	13,865.75	12
Martin	1,686	8,407.34	25
Mecklenburg	1	.50	69
Montgomery	432	961.24	56
Moore	1,581	4,579.84	37
Nash	3,100	18,012.25	5
New Hanover	90	213.61	63
Northampton	222	468.64	60
Onslow	1,906	6,199.62	29
Orange	916	3,273.85	41
Pamlico	429	1,086.28	55
Pender	1,759	3,232.65	44
Person	1,789	9,546.55	20
Pitt	2,700	25,117.10	1
Randolph	1,626	3,274.09	40
Richmond	1,076	2,072.54	48
Robeson	5,179	20,531.40	3
Rockingham	3,078	12,931.86	14
Rowan	46	46.66	64
Sampson	5,855	15,125.73	9
Scotland	516	1,150.06	54
Stokes	2,812	11,390.98	17
Surry	3,229	10,848.21	19
Tyrrell	2	1.90	68
Vance	1,511	8,059.56	26
Wake	4,022	19,280.46	4
Warren	2,025	6,069.41	30
Washington	298	950.67	57
Wayne	3,145	14,391.39	11
Wilkes	1,007	1,532.27	49
Wilson	2,214	16,656.40	6
Yadkin	2,767	7,992.50	27
	124,808	469,253.94	1-72

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments-1957

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alamance	1,425	4,687.56	36
Alleghany	468	216.32	9
Ashe	2,393	1,097.38	5
Avery	243	112.58	11
Brunswick	1	.10	34
Buncombe	3,030	1,633.95	2
Burke	11	4.30	22
Caldwell	24	9.92	20
Catawba	5	1.40	26
Cherokee	168	62.01	15
Clay	190	81.25	12
Cleveland	9	2.90	23
Davidson	3	1.37	27
Gaston	1	.67	30
Graham	704	339.69	8
Granville	1	.10	34
Haywood	1,998	1,138.95	4
Henderson	115	46.26	16
Iredell	4	1.70	25
Jackson	308	120.42	10
Lincoln	1	.30	33
McDowell	83	26.95	19
Macon	211	64.56	14
Madison	3,001	2,564.31	1
Mitchell	938	510.98	7
Polk	6	1.50	24
Randolph	1	.60	31
Rutherford	66	29.78	18
Stokes	2	.30	32
Surry	8	.90	29
Swain	239	69.05	13
Transylvania	67	32.26	17
Watauga	1,581	794.68	6
Wilkes	24	3.70	21
Yadkin	1	.10	28
Yancey	1,892	1,130.45	3
	<u>17,797</u>	<u>10,101.69</u>	<u>1-34</u>

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets—1956

N. C. BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Carters—A. E. & Jack Garrett
Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley
New Farmers—Charlie Teachey, J. C. Green

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—J. H. Bryant, B. F. Rivenbark
New Bladen—E. C. Huff, W. McDuffie, N. Cox
Clarkton Whse.—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons
Planters—N. N. Love, Carl Meares
Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Robeson County—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Peoples—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Mitchell-Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Frye No. 1 & 2—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Holliday—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster
Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett
Star-Carolina 1-2-3—C. A. Blankenship, W. G. Sheets, W. M. Puckett
Twin State 1-2-3—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson
Liberty—F. P. Joyce, Joe Pell

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—R. H. Barbour, P. L. Campbell
Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson
Smith-Dixie—N. A. McKeithan, E. K. Biggs
Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, R. L. Rollins
Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, R. H. Livermore
Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson
Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Big Dixie—Jimmy Morgan, Clyde Roberts, Ralph Stephens
Brooks—Blair Motley, Jr., G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield, Blair Motley, Jr.
Lea's No. 1 & 2—William Townes Lea, Louie Price
Moores—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson
Perkins-Newman—H. L. & J. W. Perkins, N. C. Newman
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Farmers—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Carolina—Ralph C. Stephens, Walter Clark
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, Carl Bryan

EASTERN BELT**Ahoskie** (one set buyers)

Basnight—No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. D. Odom, E. R. Evans

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—Mrs. McWhorter Hamilton, L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chesnut, J. J. Hill

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—E. L. Dudley, T. B. Smothers, O. G. Calhoun
Planters—A. B. Currin

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—Mrs. L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey
Farmers—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Fountains—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Monk's No. 1 & 2—J. Y. Monk, R. D. Rouse
Planters—M. J. Moye, Chester Worthington

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith
Farmers No. 1 & 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill
Littleton—O. L. Littleton, H. C. Whitley
Victory—J. O. Hopewell, Richard Gray
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Dixie—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—J. A. Tripp
Planters Coop.—Elbert Bennett, Mgr.
McGowan's No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan
Morton's—W. Z. Morton
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan
New Independent—Bob Cullipher, F. F. Pollard
New Enterprise—G. B. Jones
Smith & Suggs—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith

Greenville—Cont'd.

Raynor & Harris—C. C. Harris, James W. Reavis
Keels—W. S. Edwards
Harris & Rogers—R. E. Rogers

Kinston (four full sets buyers—fifth set incomplete)

Brooks—J. R. & J. H. Brooks
Central—J. E. Jones, C. W. Wooten
Eagle Warehouse Co.—W. H. Jones, Percy Holden
New Carolina—W. H. Jones, Percy Holden
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins
Kinston Cooperative—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.
Knotts New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.
Planters—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard
Tapps—Bill King, Mgr.
The Star Warehouse—C. J. Herring

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins
New Red Front—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Foxhall No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters No. 1-2-3—W. B. Faulkner, Mgr.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten
Farmers No. 1 & 2—G. G. Adams, W. L. Kennedy
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—W. L. Hussey, G. D. Bennett
Sheffield's—Garland & John Sheffield

Washington (one set buyers)

Gravely's—H. C. Gravely, W. A. Gravely
Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson, Harry McMullin
Hassell-Edwards 1 & 2—M. M. Hassell, W. S. Edwards
Farmers Whse. Inc.—Ross Douglas

Wendell (two set buyers)

Central—Banners No. 1 & 2—Stephenson Bros.
Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son
Star—Northside—G. Dean, J. H. Sanders
Planters—Walter Walker
Liberty 1 & 2—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc., A B & C—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—U. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

Williamston (one set buyers)

Carolina 1 & 2—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Planters—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers
Roanoke-Dixie—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers

Windsor (one set buyers)

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, J. D. & Charles Marshall
Heckstall—J. H. Gray, E. G. Anderson

MIDDLE BELT**Aberdeen** (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—George Mabe, Tom Faulkner
Planters—Bill Maurer
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage—(one set buyers)

McConnells—G. H. Carter, W. C. Fox
Smothers—R. D. Smothers, Tom Smothers
Victory—R. L. Comer, Jimmy Morgan

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—John & Walker Stone
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin
Farmers—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum
Planters—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—L. G. Dewitt, Monroe Fagg, J. C. Wyatt
Richmond County—W. H. & H. P. Rummage, W. B. Davis

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Big Top—King Roberts, E. E. Clayton
New Deal—W. M., A. R., A. L. Talley
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson
Goldleaf—R. H. Barbour, Sherrill Akins
Liberty—P. L. Campbell

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Banners—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Carolina—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster
Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore
Farmers—W. J. Alston
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Liberty—George T. Robertson
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford
Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., David Mitchell
Mangum—Farmers—T. B. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor
Planters—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins
Johnson—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory
Granville—L. S. Bryan, W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Big Sanford—Joe M. Wilkins, G. T. Hancock, Flint Phillips
Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood
Pucketts No. 1 & 2—C. W. Puckett
Wilkins—Joe M. Wilkins, G. T. Hancock, Flint Phillips
Farmers—Fred Easterly, W. F. Wood
Twin City—W. M. Carter, T. W. Mansfield

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll
Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin, C. W. Currin
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—Jule Allen, Bill & Jack McCauley
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey
Farmers—Jule Allen, Bill & Jack McCauley

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.
Guilford County Whse. Co.—J. R. Pell, H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hall

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster
Sharp & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

Mebane (one set buyers)

Harris 1 & 2—C. A. Harris, Blaine Gorrell
Planters—J. G. McCray, J. B. Keck, R. D. Tickle

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Dixie 1 & 2—Oscar L. Badgett
Liberty—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin, Dave Smith
Planters & Jones—Tom and Frank Jones, Buck White

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Browns—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Farmers—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Leader—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix
Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield
Planters No. 1 & 2—T. O. Pass
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Brown's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Roy Carter
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield
Piedmont—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw
Slate No. 1 & 2—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield
Powell—Elmer, Dillard, Marvin Powell

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson
Carolina—H. M. Bouldin, G. H. Robertson
Dixie—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Farmers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Glenn Co.—C. T. Glenn, D. L. Harris, Chas. Dalton
Liberty—M. M. Joyner, J. R. Pell, W. G. Sheets, Floyd Joyce

Winston-Salem—Cont'd.

Pepper No. 1 & 2—F. D. Pepper

Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson

Taylor—Paul Taylor, J. H. Dyer

Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter

Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, William Fowler, H. A. Thomas

George-Davis—Foss & Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson

N. C. BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Carolina—Max Roberts, Mgr.

Dixie No. 1 & 2—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill

Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart, Fred D. Cockfield

Bernard-Walker Warehouses—James E. Walker, Mgr.

Big Burley—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill

Day's—Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—Joe E. Coleman

Farmers Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

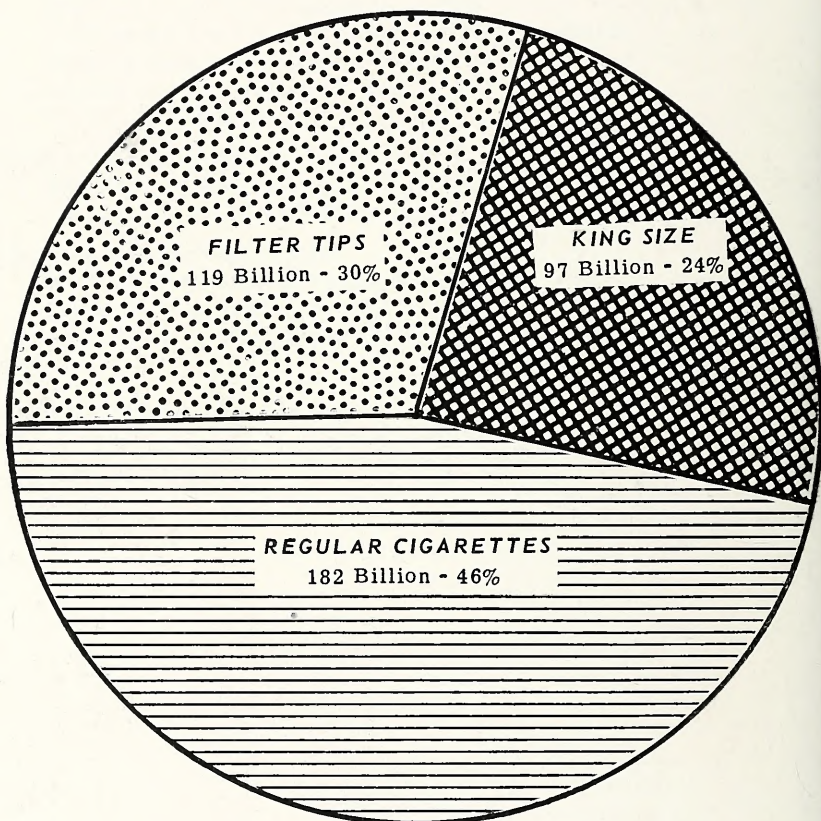
Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

Planters—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

Jarrell's—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor



**Domestic Cigarette Consumption
By Kinds—1956**



Total Domestic Consumption 398 Billion Cigarettes